

Rawmarsh
Urban District Council.



THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S
ANNUAL
REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1920.

BY

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Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

Annual Report for the year 1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rawmarsh
Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of your District, and I trust that you may find that in some respects, at least, the statistics will compare favourably with those of other districts, though, of course, there still remains a good deal to be done before you can expect that permanent improvement in the health of the people which it is your hope to secure.

To give you an opportunity of seeing whether progress has been made I intend to introduce a few tables from the Report of 1881, the earliest I can find. The rate statistics are based on figures supplied by the Registrar-General, who has now departed from the method adopted in war time of supplying separate population figures for births and deaths; the population for all purposes is now estimated at 18,573. How accurate this figure is cannot be ascertained until the new census is completed, and this, unfortunately, has had to be delayed.

Diseases of the chest form a very large proportion of the causes of death, about 62 out of a total of 206, or over 30 per cent. of the total.

Calculated on the deaths registered in the district, the death-rate was 9.96 per 1000 inhabitants. The corrected death-rate, which includes the deaths of residents of the Parish in Institutions, etc., outside the district, and excludes deaths in the district which properly belong to other districts, is 11.09 per 1000 inhabitants.

The birth-rate, which is subject to the same additions and subtractions, is 31.12 per 1000 inhabitants. These figures compare very favourably with the corresponding ones of 1919, respectively 11.92, 14.22 and 25.47. The birth-rate is very much above the average, whilst the death-rate is lower than any recorded by the Registrar-General for England and Wales, and the great towns, etc. Where the birth-rate is high, the infantile death-rate, as a

rule, tends to be higher, and whilst I do not offer it as an excuse for an infantile death-rate of 107 ; still it does minimise it slightly. Diarrhoea and chest diseases account largely for the increase in the number of infantile deaths. None of the infectious diseases show any special mortality, but we have again been troubled with enteric fever in the same yard in Green Lane as before. It is a pity that so many parents take young children to the picture houses, in which the state of the atmosphere leaves much to be desired, although picture houses are not the only offenders in this respect. Concerts and entertainments are often grossly overcrowded in a more or less hot-house atmosphere.

The district continues to be well served by the District Nurses, who do much good work, and include a Health Visitor, School and Maternity Nurse ; in fact, I question if there are many parishes which have the services of so many nurses in proportion to the population.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The principal zymotic diseases show a less number of deaths than in 1919, the chief decrease being in the number of deaths from Measles, two against 13 in 1919. The death-rate is 0.37 per 1000 inhabitants, against 0.89 in 1919, and forms 3.39 per cent. of the total deaths, against 6.29 per cent. in 1919. These figures include the deaths due to Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Smallpox and Erysipelas (the principal infectious diseases) but not Infantile Diarrhoea, Influenza, Tuberculosis or Puerperal Fever.

Diarrhoea under two years of age caused 17 deaths, against 4 in 1919, equal to 8.25 per cent. of the total deaths in 1920, against 1.57 per cent. in 1919. One death was attributed to Puerperal Fever, and took place outside the district.

HOUSES.

The only new houses erected during the year have been three railway carriage dwellings in Naylor Street, of which there are now four. These are very unsightly, and not to be recommended ; and also a bungalow in Clay Pit Lane, and I trust that there will be no more of them after the new houses are available. A recreation hut was erected by the Parkgate Iron and Steel Company in Taylors Lane. Progress is being made with the erection of houses on the Dorman Long system on the Haugh Road. Overcrowding continues to be as bad as before.

Five hundred and seventy-eight births (296 males and 282 females) were recorded during the year, against 474 in 1919, 466 in 1918, and 454 in 1917. The rate is 31.12 per 1000 inhabitants.

The mortality of infants under one year of age is fairly high, 62 against 48 in 1919, 67 in 1918, 46 in 1917. Three of these deaths were transferred from institutions outside the Parish. The infantile mortality rate, calculated on the number of deaths to every 1000 births, is 107. The rate for England and Wales was 80. The number of illegitimate births is given by the Registrar-General as 21, or 3.5 per cent. of the total births. Three illegitimate children under one year of age died, equal to a mortality of 143 per 1000 illegitimate births.

Two hundred and six deaths were recorded (114 males and 92 females) during the year. Twenty-eight of these took place in institutions, etc., outside the parish, or 13.59 per cent. of the total deaths. One hundred and eighty-five deaths were registered in the district, of which seven were transferred to other districts. The uncorrected rate was 9.96 per 1000 inhabitants, and the corrected rate was 11.09. Eight cases were the subject of coroner's inquests, 3.75 per cent of the total deaths (uncorrected).

All the deaths were duly certified.

The causes of Infantile deaths are as under, and for comparison I give the figures of 1919.

	1919	1920
Injury at Birth	1	1
Syphilis and Rickets	2	0
Laryngitis	1	0
Accidental Overlying	0	0
Measles	2	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Diarrhoea	3	14
Jaundice	2	1
Diphtheria	0	0
Gastritis	0	0
Premature Birth	19	7
Congenital Defects	3	2
Wasting Diseases	1	6
Meningitis, non-Tuber	1	0
Tubercular Diseases	0	5
Meningitis Tuber	0	1
Erysipelas	0	0
Convulsions	4	3
Bronchitis	3	10
Pneumonia	3	10
Atelectasis	2	1
All other causes	1	0
	48	62

Three of these deaths occurred in Institutions outside the district, two from Marasmus and one from Broncho Pneumonia. The principal increases are in the number of deaths from Diarrhoea and diseases of the chest. The Maternity Centre opened by the West Riding Authorities is doing good work, and has been attended during the year by Dr. Jago. The Centre is open once a week. A meeting of the practitioners of the district decided that the better method would be for each practitioner to conduct at the Centre for one year in order of seniority. The scheme is being successfully carried out, and each practitioner becomes interested in Public Health work. The Centre is well attended by both mothers and children. The Queen's Nurses do excellent work in this connection, as well as in the work of the school clinics, opened over a year ago and attended each school day by a considerable number of school children. These minor ailments are attended to by the nurses, such as minor dressings, ringworms, etc. The two clinics are held in the same building in Ashwood Road. The various schools are visited periodically by a School Medical Officer, under the supervision of the West Riding Authority. The old order of midwife has almost died out, and most of the work is now in the hands of the Queen's Nurses and Mrs. Stones (a certified midwife).

I cannot speak too highly of the work done by the Nursing Association. The nurses have given great satisfaction in their arduous work, and are gradually training people to a higher level of sanitary comfort, etc. The following tables give some idea of the work done by them in addition to the above.

	Notifica- tions.	First visits.	Special visits.	Re- visits.	Prenatal visits.	Measles.
January	59 ..	53 ..	24 ..	121 ..	37 ..	1
February	56 ..	51 ..	22 ..	432 ..	20 ..	—
March	46 ..	47 ..	42 ..	591 ..	25 ..	—
April	48 ..	59 ..	54 ..	390 ..	17 ..	—
May	35 ..	36 ..	61 ..	697 ..	15 ..	—
June	55 ..	54 ..	40 ..	707 ..	11 ..	—
July	37 ..	51 ..	11 ..	400 ..	11 ..	2
August	47 ..	48 ..	24 ..	850 ..	36 ..	—
September	30 ..	31 ..	32 ..	311 ..	14 ..	—
October	33 ..	37 ..	38 ..	614 ..	25 ..	—
November	31 ..	34 ..	46 ..	871 ..	16 ..	—
December	24 ..	35 ..	36 ..	471 ..	30 ..	—
Total	501 ..	536 ..	430 ..	6455 ..	257 ..	3

Rawmarsh Urban District is divided into two sub-divisions, *viz.*, Rawmarsh and Parkgate. This division is not altogether an artificial one, and corresponds more or less with the postal division, but not with the old ecclesiastical parishes.

Rawmarsh is taken to be from the Parish Church northwards ; all below the Church, including Church Street, is included in Parkgate.

Rawmarsh is altogether on a higher elevation than Parkgate, and spreads out in a north north-easterly direction from the Parish Church. The houses are somewhat scattered, and nowhere can it be said to be unduly built on. There is a layer of gravel and sandstone under the higher parts, but in the lower parts (about Meadow Works) and in the New Isolation Hospital Field there is a heavy clay soil. Gravel and sandstone predominate. The drainage of Rawmarsh, with the exception of the outlying village of the Upper Haugh, Stubbin, goes direct to the Sewage Works.

Parkgate extends in a southerly direction, with a rapid slope from the Parish Church. Most of it lies very low, and there is a heavy clay sub-soil. To a very small extent the clay has been removed and soil substituted. The drainage is a matter of some difficulty, and many complaints have for years been made of flooding cellars, etc., during heavy rains. All the sewage is collected into a tank at Aldwarke, whence it is pumped to the Sewage Works. To obviate flooding of cellars and yards a storm water sewer has been constructed to relieve the former foul sewers. These carry the storm water into a dyke which skirts the lower part of Parkgate, and which forms the boundary between it and Greasbro' Parish, and also to sewer along Dilk's Road.

Further improvements are contemplated in the drainage of the more southerly parts of Parkgate, but in my opinion it is inadvisable to encourage the building of dwelling houses in this area ; it should be rather reserved for industrial purposes. The principal industries are coal mining, iron and steel works, basic slag, coke and benzol works in Greasbro' District.

TABLE I. (1920).

	Rawmarsh	Parkgate.	Whole Parish.
Acreage, 1891	—	—	2549
Acreage, 1909	—	—	2549
Number of houses built and occupied during 1918	—	—	—
Number of houses occupied at the end of 1920	1591	2053	3644
Population at Census, 1911	7087	10103	17190
Houses pulled down or closed	—	—	—
Population estimated to the middle of 1918	—	—	18805
Population estimated to the middle of 1920	8123	10450	18573

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

POPULATION.

Rawmarsh	..	..	..	..	..	3741
Parkgate	..	..	..	..	..	5833
Kilnhurst	..	..	..	..	..	605
(Census figures)						<u>10179</u>

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Five hundred and seventy-eight births (296 males and 282 females) were registered during the year. The birth-rate is 31.12 per 1000 inhabitants.

TABLE 11.

Showing the Births and Birth-rate for the year for each District and for the whole Parish.

District.	Popula- tion.	Births.			Birth Rate per 1000 per annum.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Rawmarsh	8123	118	135	253	31.19
Parkgate	10450	178	147	325	31.10
Whole Parish	18573	296	282	578	31.12

TABLE III.

Showing the Births and Birth-rate for the Parish for each Quarter and for the whole Year.

Quarter.						Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 per annum.
First Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	182	39.19
Second	„	..	..	..	..	152	32.73
Third	„	..	..	..	..	128	27.56
Fourth	„	..	..	..	..	116	24.98
Whole Year	..	..	..	..	..	578	31.12

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Showing the Births registered.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.
Rawmarsh	.. ..	75	.. ..	67	.. ..	142
Parkgate	.. ..	152	.. ..	140	.. ..	292
Kilnhurst	.. ..	8	.. ..	6	.. ..	14
Whole Parish		235	.. ..	213	.. ..	448

BIRTH-RATE FOR 1881.

Rawmarsh	..	37.93	per 1000 per annum.
Parkgate	..	50.00	" "
Kilnhurst	..	23.00	" "
Whole Parish	..	44.00	" "

DEATHS REGISTERED IN 1881.

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Rawmarsh	.. ..	26	.. ..	21	.. ..	47
Parkgate	.. ..	40	.. ..	46	.. ..	86
Kilnhurst	.. ..	5	.. ..	5	.. ..	10
Whole Parish		71	.. ..	72	.. ..	143

DEATH-RATE IN 1881.

Rawmarsh	..	12.56	per 1000 per annum.
Parkgate	..	14.74	" "
Kilnhurst	..	16.32	" "
Whole Parish	..	14.00	" "

This appears to have been an exceptionally healthy year.

TABLE IV.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rate for the year for each district and for the whole Parish, 1920.

District.	Popula- tion.	DEATHS.			Death rate per 1000 per annum.
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Rawmarsh ..	8123	49	46	95	23.95
Parkgate ..	10450	65	46	111	28.53
Whole Parish	18573	114	92	206	11.09

TABLE V.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rate for the Parish for each quarter and for the whole year.

Quarter.						Deaths.	Death rate per 1000 per annum.
First Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	47	9.04
Second	..	..	..	..	..	63	13.56
Third	..	..	..	..	..	41	8.83
Fourth	..	..	..	..	..	55	11.84
Whole Year	..	..	..	..	..	206	11.09

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS DURING THE YEARS 1911 to 1920.

			Rawmarsh		Parkgate.		Total.
1911	..	..	8	..	6	..	14
1912	..	..	1	..	12	..	13
1913	..	..	6	..	10	..	16
1914	..	..	5	..	14	..	19
1915	..	..	7	..	18	..	25
1916	..	..	6	..	11	..	17
1917	..	..	9	..	12	..	21
1918	..	..	9	..	11	..	20
1919	..	..	10	..	11	..	21
1920	..	..	4	..	6	..	10
			<u>65</u>		<u>111</u>		<u>176</u>
Average per year	..	..	6.5		11.1		17.6

DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

			Rawmarsh.		Parkgate.		Total.
1911	..	..	5	..	11	..	16
1912	..	..	3	..	14	..	17
1913	..	..	7	..	17	..	24
1914	..	..	6	..	6	..	12
1915	..	..	8	..	11	..	19
1916	..	..	4	..	10	..	14
1917	..	..	5	..	5	..	10
1918	..	..	8	..	4	..	12
1919	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
1920	..	..	4	..	5	..	9
			<u>51</u>		<u>85</u>	..	<u>136</u>
An average of			5.1		8.5		13.6

CAUSES OF DEATH IN RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT, 1920.

CIVILIANS ONLY.

Causes of Death.						Males.		Females
	All Causes	..	..	..	..	114	..	92
1	Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	—	..	1
2	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
3	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	—	..	2
4	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	..	1
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
6	Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
7	Influenza	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
8	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	7	..	3
10	Tuberculosis meningitis	..	..	..	..	2	..	—
11	Other Tuberculosis diseases	..	..	..	..	5	..	2
12	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	8	..	5
13	Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	—	..	3
14	Meningitis	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
15	Organic heart disease	..	..	..	..	3	..	4
16	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	14	..	11
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	13	..	8
18	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
19	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	10	..	7
20	Appendicitis and typhlitis	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
21	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	1	..	—
21a	Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
22	Nephritis and Bright's disease	..	..	..	..	2	..	—
23	Puerperal fever ..	..	..	..	..	—	..	1
24	Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	—	..	3
25	Congenital debility, etc.	..	..	..	..	8	..	4
26	Violence, apart from suicide	..	..	..	..	5	..	—
27	Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	—
28	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	29	..	32
29	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
	Special causes (included above)							
	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
	Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.				Total	37	..	25
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	Total Births	..	..	..	..	296	..	282
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	283	..	274
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	13	..	8
	Population (for births and deaths)	..			18573			

Table XV.—**Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality** during the year 1920.
(Provisional figures. Provisional populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but not to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth-rate per 1000 Total Pop- ulation.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.								Rate per 1000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.				
		All causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified causes of Death.	Inquest cases.	Uncertified Causes of death.
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80	24.3	92.2	6.6	1.2
96 Great Towns, in- cluding London (Census Populatns exceeding 50,000 ..	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85	31.3	92.2	7.1	0.7
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populatns 20,000—50,000) ..	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80	16.5	93.2	5.3	1.5
London ..	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75	46.8	91.2	8.6	0.2
Rawmarsh ..	31.12	11.09	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.16	0.32	0.26	29.4	107	10.0	100.	3.75	0.0

TABLE VI.

Showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the various months, and the cases removed to the Hospital.

	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish.	Removed to Hospital.		
				Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish.
January	1	3	4	2	1	3
February	5	2	7	6	1	7
March	5	2	7	6	1	7
April	13	7	20	8	5	13
May	5	5	10	3	3	6
June	3	6	9	2	5	7
July	1	1	2	1	0	1
August	1	3	4	0	1	1
September	0	2	2	1	2	3
October	1	5	6	1	1	2
November	1	0	1	1	0	1
December	0	3	3	0	3	3
Total	36	39	75	31	23	54

TABLE VII.

Table showing the number of cases of Diphtheria reported in the various months and the number removed to Hospital.

	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish.	Removed to Hospital.		
				Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish.
January	2	0	2	2	0	2
February	1	0	1	1	1	2
March	1	1	2	1	0	1
April	2	0	2	2	0	2
May	1	1	2	1	1	2
June	1	0	1	1	0	1
July	1	0	1	1	0	1
August	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	2	2	0	2	2
October	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	3	4	7	3	4	7
December	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	13	8	21	13	8	21

TABLE VIII.

Table showing the number of deaths from Infectious Diseases, including Diarrhoea under two years of age.

	1919				1920			
	Raw-marsh	Park-gate.	Hosp.	Whole Parish	Raw-marsh	Park-gate.	Hosp.	Whole Parish.
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Measles	7	6	0	13	1	1	0	2
Diphth. Croup	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Typhoid Fever	3	0	3	3	1	0	1	1
Diarrhoea	2	2	0	4	4	13	—	17
Puerperal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	12	8	3	20	9	16	5	25
Zymotic death rate per 1000 per annum ..	1.54	0.79	0.16	1.11	1.10	1.53	0.26	1.34

Table showing the cases of sickness from the more important diseases in 1881.

Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Continued Fever—							
Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Typhoid	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Other or doubtful forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Table showing the natural increase of the population (excess of births over deaths) in 1920.

	Rawmarsh.			Parkgate.			Whole Parish.		
Births	..	..	..	253	..	325	..	578	
Deaths	..	..	..	95	..	111	..	206	
				<u>158</u>		<u>214</u>		<u>372</u>	

Same table in 1881 including Kilnhurst.

							Kilnhurst.			
Births	..	..	..	142	..	292	..	14	..	448
Deaths	..	..	..	47	..	86	..	10	..	143
				95	..	206	..	4	..	305

Apparently in 1881 Kilnhurst included part of Sandhill, and only a portion of Kilnhurst is included.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were notified during 1920 :—

No.							Houses.
21	persons suffering from	Diphtheria in	..	..	..	..	21
4	do.	do.	Malaria	..	..	..	4
75	do.	do.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	69
7	do.	do.	Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	7
2	do.	do.	Measles	..	..	..	2
31	do.	do.	Erysipelas	..	..	..	31
1	do.	do.	Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1
18	do.	do.	Opth. Neonatorium	..	..	..	18
91	do.	do.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	90
250							243
45	do.	do.	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)		..	..	45
24	do.	do.	„ other organs	..	..	..	23
319							311

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1920.

CENTRAL WARD.

Tuberculosis.

	Dip. H.	Mal. H.	Scar. H.	Typh. H.	Meas. H.	Erys. H.	Puerp. H.	Opt. Neon H.	Pneum. H.	Pulm. H.	Other Organs H.
1920											
Jan. ..			1.1		1.1	2.2			3.3		
Feb. ..	1.1		2.2			1.1		1.1	5.5	4.4	1.1
March ..				1.1		1.1			2.2		
April ..			8.5					1.1	2.2	2.2	
May ..			1.1			1.1			4.4	3.3	
June ..	1.1		1.1			1.1			4.4		
July ..	1.1					1.1				2.2	
Aug. ..									3.2		
Sept. ..				1.1				1.1	1.1	3.3	4.3
Oct. ..			1.1	1.1				1.1			1.1
Nov. ..	1.1			2.2		1.1			1.1	1.1	
Dec. ..									2.2	1.1	
	4.4		14.11	5.5	1.1	8.8		4.4	27.26	16.16	6.5

EAST WARD.

Tuberculosis

1920											
Jan. ..			1.1			3.3			1.1	1.1	
Feb. ..						1.1			5.5	2.2	2.2
March ..	1.1								2.2		
April ..			3.3					2.2	2.2		1.1
May ..	1.1		1.1			1.1			6.6	2.2	
June ..			4.4					1.1	6.6	1.1	1.1
July ..			1.1			1.1					1.1
Aug. ..			2.2						1.1		
Sept. ..	1.1									1.1	2.2
Oct. ..			2.2			1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		1.1
Nov. ..	2.2					2.2		1.1	2.2	1.1	
Dec. ..			1.1						1.1		
	5.5		15.15			9.9	1.1	5.5	27.27	8.8	8.8

NORTH WARD.

Tuberculosis

1920											
Jan. ..	2.1					3.3		1.1		1.1	
Feb. ..		1.1	3.3						2.2		
March ..	1.1		5.4			1.1			1.1		
April ..	2.2		5.3						2.2		1.1
May ..	1.1		4.4	1.1	1.1				1.1	2.2	1.1
June ..			2.2			1.1		2.2	6.6	1.1	
July ..			1.1					1.1			
August			1.1	1.1		1.1		1.1			
Sept. ..										1.1	
October						1.1			1.1		1.1
Nov. ..	2.2		1.1					1.1	2.2	1.1	
Dec. ..	1.1	1.1							2.2		
	9.9	2.2	22.19	2.2	1.1	7.7		6.6	17.17	6.6	3.3

SOUTH WARD.

Tuberculosis

	Dip. H.	Mal. H.	Scar. H.	Typh. H.	Meas. H.	Erys. H.	Puerp. H.	Opth. Neon H.	Pneum. H.	Pulm. H.	Other Organs H.
1920											
Jan. ..			1.1						1.1		
Feb. ..			1.1					1.1	1.1	2.2	1.1
March ..						1.1					
April ..			2.2			1.1		1.1			
May ..			1.1						1.1		
June ..			1.1					1.1		2.2	
July ..		1.1							1.1		
Aug. ..			1.1							1.1	
Sept. ..			1.1							3.3	3.3
Oct. ...			1.1						1.1	3.3	
Nov. ..	1.1								1.1		
Dec. ..						1.1			1.1		
	1.1	1.1	9.9			3.3		3.3	7.7	11.11	4.4

WEST WARD.

Tuberculosis

1920											
Jan. ..			1.1			2.2			1.1		
Feb. ..			1.1						1.1		1.1
March ..			2.2								
April ..			2.2								
May ..			3.3			1.1			1.1	2.2	
June ..			1.1						2.2		1.1
July ..									2.2		
Aug. ..											
Sept. ..	1.1		1.1						1.1	1.1	1.1
Oct. ..			2.2						1.1		
Nov. ..	1.1	1.1							3.3		
Dec. ..			2.2			1.1			1.1	1.1	
	2.2	1.1	15.15			4.4			13.13	4.4	3.3

SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1920.

Tuberculosis

	Dip. H.	Mal. H.	Scar. H.	Typb. H.	Measles	Ery. H.	Puerp. H.	Optb. H.	Pneum. H.	Pulm. H.	Other Organs, H.
North Ward ..	9.9	2.2	22.19	2.2	1.1	7.7		6.6	17.17	6.6	3.3
Central Ward	4.4		14.11	5.5	1.1	8.8		4.4	27.26	16.16	6.5
East Ward ..	5.5		15.15			9.9	1.1	5.5	27.27	8.8	8.8
West Ward....	2.2	1.1	15.15			4.4			13.13	4.4	3.3
South Ward ..	1.1	1.1	9.9			3.3		3.3	7.7	11.11	4.4
	21.21	4.4	75.69	7.7	2.2	31.31	1.1	18.18	91.90	45.45	24.23

Total—319 persons in 311 houses.

97 houses have been fumigated, of which 9 were after fatal Tuberculosis.

THE HOSPITAL.

The Hospital internally is in good condition, but the outside is in need of re-painting. Miss Ellis, who was appointed Matron during the year, has carried on the work of the Hospital in a creditable manner, and has shown herself to be much interested in the care of the patients. The water supply has not been very satisfactory, and the plumbing work has always shewn itself to be unsatisfactory.

One case of Diphtheria, one of Scarlet Fever, and one of Typhoid remained in the Hospital at the end of 1919, and there were admitted during 1920 54 cases of Scarlet Fever, 7 of Enteric Fever and 21 of Diphtheria.

One case of Scarlet Fever went on well for about three weeks, and then died of convulsions, without apparent cause for them. The rest of the cases of Scarlet Fever did well, and there were few complications.

Twenty-one cases of Diphtheria were admitted, many of a severe type and very ill on admission ; two died within 12 hours of admission and other two within seven days.

Seven cases of Typhoid Fever were admitted. These ran a rather severe course and one died within five days of admission from a very unusual complication. The rest made a good recovery.

Fifty-five cases of Scarlet Fever spent 2212 days in Hospital, an average of 42 days for each patient.

Twenty-two cases of Diphtheria spent 458 days in Hospital, an average of a little over 21 days.

Eight cases of Typhoid Fever spent 312 days in Hospital, an average of 39 days.

The Staff have worked well with one or two exceptions. The garden has been well looked after and has been kept very tidy.

Seventy-two per cent. of the cases of Scarlet Fever notified were admitted to the Hospital ; a hundred per cent. of the cases of Diphtheria and a hundred per cent. of the cases of Typhoid Fever.

The quantity of water registered through the central meters, Rotherham Road, from December 31st, 1919, to December 31st, 1920, was 182,303,680 gallons, against 187,947,000 gallons from December 31st, 1918, to December 31st, 1919, or a decrease of 5,643,320 gallons for the year.

The consumption through private meters for trade purposes, etc., was 42,879,800 gallons for 1920, as against 41,922,000 gallons for 1919, or an increase of 957,800 gallons.

There has been a good supply of water in the Haugh district during the year, but sometimes they have been short at Rosehill and the Isolation Hospital, where the water mains are rather small.

SICKNESS.

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Scarlet Fever		Diphth.		Enteric Fever		Phthisis.		Other Tub. Dis.
1916..	50	..	31	..	1	..	31	..	30
1917..	38	..	21	..	7	..	40	..	21
1918..	31	..	11	..	16	..	40	..	27
1919..	20	..	13	..	7	..	26	..	4
1920..	75	..	21	..	7	..	45	..	24

Scarlet Fever notified	equalled	0.40	per cent of the population.
Diphtheria	do.	0.11	do. do.
Enteric Fever	do.	0.03	do. do.
Phthisis Pul.	do.	0.24	do. do.
Other Tuber. Dis.	do.	0.12	do. do.
Total Tuber. Cases	do.	0.37	do. do.

Scarlet Fever was most prevalent in the first half of the year, especially in April and May. Many of the cases notified were of a very mild type, and a considerable number of doubtful diagnosis. This, to some extent, accounted for the fact that only 72 per cent. were removed to Hospital.

Measles is no longer a notifiable disease. Notification was a useful but rather costly experiment. There was no serious epidemic, and only two of the deaths were ascribed to it, one in April and one in July.

Diarrhoea.—There was a considerable increase in the amount of diarrhoea in young children, and 17 under two years of age died as a result of it. Most of these cases were of very young children under one year of age, and the majority occurred in the second half of the year, when a mild influenza was present.

Enteric Fever.—Seven cases of Enteric Fever were notified, all in Rawmarsh, two in the North Ward and five in the Central.

The first case notified was that of a young girl in fairly good surroundings. She had partaken of raw oysters shortly before being taken ill, and no other likely cause could be found. She ran a short, severe illness and died.

The second case was that of a man in the North Ward, who was found to be suffering from a low type of Pneumonia. He gave a negative widal reaction. He made a good recovery.

The third case was that of a miner in the North Ward ; no cause could be found in this case. He made a good recovery.

The fourth case was that of a girl from Pottery Street, Central Ward ; no definite cause was assigned and she made a good recovery.

The fifth case was a man from Chapel Street, Rawmarsh. He ran a long course, had a positive widal reaction, and made a good recovery.

The sixth case was an undoubted case in a lad from a yard in Green Lane, which has supplied most of the cases in the last few years. He made a good recovery after a very severe illness.

The seventh case was that of a woman who was living in the same yard as the sixth case. She was on a visit, and taken ill after about a fortnight. She made a good recovery after a somewhat tedious illness.

Phthisis Pulmonalis, etc.—Forty-five cases of Phthisis Pulmonalis were notified, and twenty-three cases of Tuberculosis of other organs were notified. The latter were principally glandular swellings in young children. Joint affections and bone affections appear to be rather rare. It is a serious matter that so large a number of new cases of Tuberculosis should be notified in one year. Nineteen deaths were attributable to the disease. The numbers are a reflection on the attempts to grapple with the disease. The important thing is prevention of the disease ; far more important than cure. Every effort should, of course, be made to make life as pleasant in sanatoria as possible, but isolation of advanced cases is absolutely necessary, especially from crowded houses ; every source of infection should be attacked. Diseases of the respiratory apparatus form over one-third of the causes of death, and yet the atmosphere of most of our places of entertainment is hopeless, especially in amateur and children's entertainments. School rooms and Church Sunday Schools are crowded to excess, and usually have a very moist overheated and foetid atmosphere.

The atmosphere of many Picture Houses leaves much to be desired, and children of all ages attend these in hundreds. I am told that as many as 1000 children were at one free entertainment when they went straight from school. Dispensary treatment does not appear to be nearly adequate, and is very unsatisfactory.

Diphtheria.—Twenty-one cases were notified, 13 in Rawmarsh and 8 in Parkgate, and all were removed to the Hospital. There are never any return cases, and it rarely happens that there is more than one case in a house. Dry, dusty weather appears to be one of the causes of this disease.

Whooping Cough.—A few cases occurred during the year. No deaths were attributable to it.

Erysipelas.—Thirty-one cases were notified, and in none of these were general sanitary conditions found particularly to blame.

Influenza.—This disease was prevalent in a more or less mild form in the beginning and end of the year, and six deaths were directly attributed to it.

Smallpox.—No cases occurred in this neighbourhood. Vaccination is at a low ebb, and if the disease should recur there will be a considerable proportion of susceptible people. I now have a hospital to which cases could be sent if necessary.

General Hospitals.—There is insufficient accommodation for treatment of diseases of women. The waiting list of Jessop's Hospital, the only Woman's Hospital in the neighbourhood, is a very long one, and I hear of many cases which cannot get admission.

Sanitation.—I have regularly attended the Sanitary Committee and monthly Council Meetings, and read reports on the birth-rate, mortality, and general health of the district. I have inspected different parts of the district at various times in the company of the Sanitary Inspector. Visits have, as usual, been made to premises in which infectious diseases existed, inquiries made into the circumstances associated with the disease, and verbal instructions given with a view to preventing its spread. Printed instructions as to precautionary measures, legal penalties, and cleanliness, etc., were also sent to such houses on receipt of notification.

In the case of Enteric Fever, the ashpits were cleaned and disinfected. Action was taken when necessary to remove insanitary conditions associated with infectious diseases.

Some yards are not as clean and well kept as they might be ; at present it is perhaps not desirable to interfere much with the keeping of poultry, but more care might be taken to prevent the fouling of common yards and the entry of fowls into the open doors of the houses. Some people keep a room, perhaps an attic room, entirely devoted to the keeping of canaries or other birds. This is not a desirable practice in a dwelling house.

Nightsoil, etc., Removal.—This work continues rightly to be done by your own workmen under the superintendence of a foreman, and is done fairly well under the circumstances, but I consider that the privy middens ought to be emptied more frequently, especially as some of them are very large.

There is a considerable increase in the amount of ashes in these privy middens which cannot escape contamination of excreta. These ashes the farmer has no use for and will not take, with the result that, whilst the central excretal portion of the contents with a varying amount of ashes is taken to the farmer, the rest of the privy middens refuse is taken to your ordinary tips. This, from a general point of view, though common practice, is not desirable, and whilst it may be permissible to fill up a field for the purposes of making a playground with such material, it would be altogether objectionable on any ground which might be intended for building purposes. In the past such material had to be entirely removed before building was permitted. The playing ground referred to is the field given by Earl Fitzwilliam in Greasbro' Parish, between Greasbro' Road and Taylor Lane. This field, in ordinary times, is a useless swamp and is now being converted into what will be a convenient playing ground for children in the more southerly parts of the district. The greater part of the material comes from bins and dry ashpits, the ground is trenched, and the surface is being covered with a sufficiency of earth. Care should be taken to collect and burn paper which is apt to fly about in windy weather. Two men are constantly employed and occasionally three on this tip. A tip is being used at Donclose and another in an old disused quarry at the Upper Haugh. The question of refuse disposal is as pressing as ever, and I am glad to know that you have decided to ask the Ministry of Health for a loan for this and other purposes. The site spoken of for a district appears to me to be quite a suitable one and away from the building sites. In the event of your erecting a Destructor, I should recommend the use of a motor for conveyance of material, in preference to conveyance by horse and cart.

There is still a large number of privy middens, especially in the North Ward, and present costs are interfering with the progress of conversion which, before the war, was going on at a fairly satisfactory rate. The water supply to the North Ward must be improved before you can hope to greatly increase the number of W.C.'s

Cowsheds and Dairies.—These are kept in a fair condition, but it is obvious that the keeping of cows is looked upon as a secondary matter, and not as one of the great sources of food of the people.

Dairies.—These were all visited and found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition so far as they can be in private houses. Complaints are received from time to time as to dirtiness of the milk, but for this one cannot put the blame on the vendors of the milk.

Schools.—These have been visited. Attention should be paid to the frequent cleansing of urinals and W.C.'s.

Slaughterhouses.—These are in fair condition, and the principal argument in favour of a public abattoir is that the meat can be thoroughly inspected, and that all meat would be inspected before it was passed on to the public. I had cause to visit one slaughter-house lately on several occasions to inspect carcasses infected with tubercle ; had not the butcher reported them you might have had some difficulty. Under no circumstances, in my opinion, should meat from a diseased carcass be sold as first-class meat at current prices, and further legislation is required on this point as well as a clearer lead to meat inspectors. All slaughter-houses are registered yearly and on one date.

Food Inspection.—An active outlook should be kept on all food supplies, and no relaxation should be allowed even in present conditions.

Bakehouses.—There are five, and all are in a satisfactory condition.

Sewage Works.—These are in a satisfactory condition. Alterations have been made at the Haugh.

Drainage.—I now have a scheme on hand for the improvement of the drainage of the lower end of Parkgate, and also for the removal of the syphon leading to the sewage works.

Smoke Nuisance.—I have had no complaint of smoke nuisance ; complaints have been made about the fumes from the Mangham Coke Ovens.

Library.—Special attention ought to be paid to ventilation and the withdrawal of dirty books.

Housing.—The new scheme has at last assumed concrete form and progress is being made with the erection of 100 houses on the Haugh Road site. Further consideration should be given to future plans before entering on any fresh contract. There is the same over-crowding in the parish.

Recommendations :—

- (1) New houses.
- (2) Means of disposal of refuse.
- (3) Street improvements.
- (4) Public Mortuary.
- (5) Motor Ambulance.
- (6) Removal of syphon at Sewage Works.
- (7) Water supply of the North Ward.

I must acknowledge my great indebtedness to the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor for the able assistance they have given me during the year ; also to the other officials.

GEORGE H. MENZIES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Parkgate, April 30th, 1921.

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report 1920.

Gentlemen,

I have reported at the Monthly Meeting of the Sanitary Committee that notices and letters have been served for the abatement of the following nuisances, in accord with the Public Health Acts.

	Notices.	Ltrs.	Ttl.	No. of Houses
In hand, December 31st, 1919	.. 13	.. 62	.. 75	.. —
Letters, Notices served for Choked Drains ..	.. 32	.. 5	.. 37	.. 37
Defective Spouting causing Wet Rooms ..	.. —	.. 25	.. 25	.. 25
Repairs to Houses, Floors, Set Pots, no Cords to Windows	.. —	.. 22	.. 22	.. 135
Defective Roofs of Houses causing Wet Rooms ..	.. —	.. 20	.. 20	.. 25
Defective Sinks and Sink Pipes	.. —	.. 15	.. 15	.. 15
Defective Cisterns of W.C.	.. —	.. 12	.. 12	.. 24
Choked W.C.'s	.. 1	.. 5	.. 6	.. 12
Insufficient Supply of Water	.. 2	.. 4	.. 6	.. 20
Defective Water Service, W.C.	.. —	.. 4	.. 4	.. 8
Damp, Wet Walls of Houses, no Damp Course ..	.. —	.. 4	.. 4	.. 4
Dirty, Offensive Piggeries	.. —	.. 4	.. 4	.. —
Broken Pedestals of W.C.'s	.. —	.. 3	.. 3	.. 10
Defective Water Service of Houses	.. 1	.. 3	.. 4	.. 6
Broken Surface of Yards requiring Ashphalt ..	.. —	.. 2	.. 2	.. 6
Percolation of Water in Cellars of Houses ..	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2	.. 2
Defective Inspection Chambers	.. —	.. 2	.. 2	.. 6
Undrained Wet Yard	.. —	.. 2	.. 2	.. 8
Straying Horses on Refuse Tip doing Damage ..	.. —	.. 2	.. 2	.. —
Dilapidated Privies and Ashpits	.. —	.. 2	.. 2	.. 13
Defective Slop Water Closets	.. 2	.. —	.. 2	.. 4
Wet Cellars every Rainfall	.. —	.. 2	.. 2	.. 2
Insufficient Privy Accommodation	.. 3	.. —	.. 3	.. 10
Defective Hot Water Service Flooding House ..	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1
Yard Flooded with Surface Water	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. 4
Defective Chimney Flue in Kitchen of House ..	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1
Accumulation of Manure	.. 1	.. —	.. 1	.. —
Defective Chimneys and Windows	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. 3
Percolation from Stable Midden on Out-going Yard	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. —
Percolation from W.C.	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1
Conversion of Privies to W.C.'s for Insufficiency Sect. 36 P.H.A., 1875.. .. .	.. 3	.. —	.. 3	.. 15
Broken Cover of Inspection Chamber	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2	.. 6
To Deposit Plan for Conversion of 3 Railway Carriages to Dwellings	.. 1	.. —	.. 1	.. 3
Defective Inspection Chamber of Drains	.. —	.. 2	.. 2	.. 6
Re Registration for Purveying Milk	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. —
Defective Cellar Grate on Footpath Dangerous ..	.. —	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1

Defective Door of W.C. — .. 1 .. 1 .. 2				
Access to Privies of 6 Houses Dangerous, bounding Wall having Fallen Down — .. 1 .. 1 .. 6				
Dangerous Set Pot Flue — .. 1 .. 1 .. 1				
To Removed Improvised Pail Privy — .. 1 .. 1 .. 1				
Defective Fire Grate of Living Room, Dangerous .. 1 .. 1 .. 1				
Dangerous Gable Wall to Street of Disused Build- ing — .. 1 .. 1 .. —				
Dilapidated Ashpit — .. 1 .. 1 .. 2				
Disused Well Dangerous (cover fallen in) .. — .. 1 .. 1 .. 4				
Choked Automatic W.C., No Flush of Water .. 1 .. — .. 1 .. 6				
Deposit of Filth on Ashpit Door — .. 1 .. 1 .. 4				
Cleanse Verminous Infected House — .. 1 .. 1 .. 1				
Wet Milliner's Shop from Adjoining Ashpit .. — .. 1 .. 1 .. —				
Rain Water Tank Full to Brim of Stagnant Water, No Pump — .. 1 .. 1 .. 1				
Insufficient Light and Ventilation of House .. — .. 1 .. 1 .. 1				
No Door to Privy — .. 1 .. 1 .. 2				
Bad Smells in House, proved to be Defective Gas Service — .. 1 .. 1 .. 1				
School W.C. Foul and Offensive for want of Flush- ing — .. 1 .. 1 .. —				
Deep, Offensive Gully, Defective — .. 1 .. 1 .. 1				
Untrapped Drain in Cellar — .. 1 .. 1 .. 1				
Dilapidated Insanitary Conditions .. 1 .. — .. 1 .. 8				
Provide Sanitary Accommodation, 3 Railway Vans made into Dwellings 1 .. — .. 1 .. 3				
No Bins or Ashpits — .. 3 .. 3 .. 10				
	64	233	297	469
Of these Completed 54	199	253		
In hand December 31st, 1920	10	34	44	

DRAINAGE.

Choked sewers flooding yards occurred at New Street, Rotherham Road, Hoyland's Yard; Drains have also been choked in Goosebutt Street, Spalton Road, Boundary Terrace. Forge Row, house No. 30, drain has been relaid with proper inspection chamber and properly connected to sewer. It was thoroughly silted up, having no proper outlet. Some of the stoppages have been caused by the cap of the interceptors falling into the trap. The inclination of main was very slight, 4 interceptors have been taken out by Surveyor's staff.

A Sub-Committee of the Council inspected chambers of sewers, Green Lane and Pottery Street to Sewage Works, also cottages, 68 to 84, Green Lane, which were considered unsatisfactory as dwelling houses.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There were on the register, December 31st, 1919 :—

Registered Beef Butchers' Slaughterhouses	11
do. Pork do. do.	3
One New Slaughterhouse has been Licensed during 1919	1
One New Slaughterhouse has been Re-occupied	1
	16
One Slaughterhouse has been Discontinued	1
Now on Register in Occupation	15

I have made 68 visits to slaughterhouses during 1919. The butchers have surrendered carcasses for inspection when 'Tuberculosis exists'; I had to ask for white-washing in three slaughterhouses, which was readily complied with. If Public Slaughterhouse Abattoirs were compulsory inspection would be more thoroughly done than when slaughtering is being done in 15 slaughter-houses same day and time.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885.

	Cowkeepers.	Purveyors.	Total.
There were on Register Dec., 1919	16	10	26
Registered 1920	2	3	5
	18	13	31
Given up Business, 1920	2	3	5
Now on Register	16	10	26
There were in Registered Cowsheds in 1920	115	Cows	
do. do. 1919	110	„	
Increase	5	1920	

From a return made by the Cowkeepers and Dairymen there was :

	1919	1920	
Milk Sold Produced in Rawmarsh	1441	1268	gallons.
Milk Produced in other areas, sold in Rawmarsh	1272	2204	„
	2715	3472	„

Which is an increase in milk sold in 1920 of 759 gallons.

I have made 34 visits to Cowsheds in 1920,

5 „ „ Dairies „

There has been purchased by Sanitary Department during 1920 :

lbs.								£	s.	d.
4195	Glaxo Dried Milk, costing	..	..	..	..	..	..	547	4	6
716	Cow and Gate Dried Milk, costing	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4911								547	4	6
Sold lbs.								£	s.	d.
4154	Glaxo									
708	Cow and Gate									
4862	realising	..	..	..	..	..	..	582	5	6
31	in Stock close of year	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	9
18	given to necessitous cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	7
4911								£587	14	10
	Shewing Gross Profit of	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	10	4
	Given away	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	7
	Net Profit	..	..	..	..	..	..	£38	10	9

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1910.

The following workshops are on the Register for 1920 in this District :—

Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	18	Filecutter	..	..	..	1
Beef Butchers	..	..	..	15	Cokewashing	..	..	..	1
Boot Repairers	..	..	..	10	Printer	..	..	..	1
Dressmakers	..	..	..	10	Mineral Water Makers			..	2
Joiners	..	..	..	5	Dry Salter	..	..	..	1
Painters	..	..	..	4	Saddler	..	..	..	1
Wheelwrights	..	..	..	3	Hosiers	..	..	..	3
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	3	Plumbers	..	..	..	2
Pork Butchers	..	..	..	4	Druggist and Chemists			..	3
Bakehouses	..	..	..	5	Herbalist	..	..	..	1
Millinery	..	..	..	5					—
Tailors	..	..	..	2					101
Cabinet Maker	..	..	..	1					—

One firm of bootdealers report one out-worker. Two W.C.'s have been put in one mineral water factory in Coleman Street, where notice was given in 1919.

I have made 24 inspections of the said workshops during 1920.

SMOKE OBSERVATION.

No set observation has been made of works chimneys. One Steam Tractor Engine on highway was complained of, and caution was given, with desirable effect. Gritty smoke during slacking of coke and also offensive fumes from South Yorkshire By-Product works have also been complained of, especially Rotherham Road and bye-streets off that road.

FOOD INSPECTION.

I have made inspections of Shops, Hawkers' Carts and General Food Supply, which has improved in quality and quantity this year.

There has been surrendered or taken :

								lbs.
Meat—	1 Carcase, Tuberculous Beef ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	868
	Boneless Beef ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
	1 Tin Mutton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	1 Tin Tongue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
								960
14 Pigs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
19 Rabbits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Black Pudding	21 lbs., Polony	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
								1283 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cod Fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
								1391
Tomatoes ..	..	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.						
Red Cabbage ..	..	560 „						639 $\frac{1}{2}$
							lbs.	2041 $\frac{1}{4}$

£1 18s. 7d. was received from Sheffield Corporation for salvage of carcase of beef.

There has been sold from January 1st to December 31st, 1920 :

Dried Milk :	lbs.
	4154 Glaxo
	708 Cow & Gate
	4862

costing £547 4s. 6d., for which £582 0s. 6d. has been received ;
18lbs. given to necessitous persons,

costing £1 19s. 7d.

I have submitted 12 samples of new milk for analysis to F. W. Richardson, Esq., County Analyst, who certified "all genuine samples of new milk."

VISITATION.

I have visited yards and premises of 6091 houses during the year, including :

	68 visits to	Slaughterhouses
	38	„ Cowsheds & Dairies.
	70	„ Tuberculosis Patnts.
	24	„ Workshops.
	24	„ various Dwellings.
	8	„ Schools.
	8	„ Bakehouses.
	12	„ Picture Houses.
	252	
Gen. Dist. and Water Demand	..	2661
Gas Demand	.. .. .	1892
Gas Sundries	.. .. .	480
	5285	
General Inspection	.. .. .	806
Brought forward from last year		175
	6266	
		5285
Houses no complaint	.. .. .	319
222 Letters and Notices respecting Defects of	..	464
44 Letters and Notices not remedied, 1920	..	198
		6266

Overcrowding is still prevalent, two and three families in some houses, and with which you cannot deal effectively, as no houses have been provided yet, although a commencement has been made on Housing Site, Haugh Road. The cost of labour and repairs have kept up to a high price, which has militated against repairs which are necessary.

I have visited the Picture Palaces, and they need more ventilation where smoking is permitted. At the Picture House, Aldwarke Road, the sanitary accommodation was by one approach for both sexes from the Picture House, inside the building, and was insufficient for the number of audiences attending. Notice was served on the Lessors, and two new W.C.'s and an urinal, with glazed bricks, properly channelled to gully outside the building has been put in near one of the entrances for the men, the previous accommodation of 2 W.C.'s being utilized by ladies only and the urinal taken away.

Three railway vans and one caravan were utilized for dwelling houses, with no water supply or sanitary accommodation, which has been remedied after notices served.

I visited a house after fatal Tuberculosis ; I found bedroom 12ft. 6in. by 10ft. 6in. by 6ft. 9in., with two beds in it, very insufficiently lighted by a 4ft. by 3ft. 6in. slide window near the floor ; for two bedrooms practically no ventilation at all. The lessee's and owner's attention has been called to the condition. It is very old property. The only window in the back kitchen, 24in. by 18in., does not open.

I made a report to the Council *re* drainage of Rose Hill Hall and Park Premises, which drain to a cesspool in said Park, the surplus of which finds its way down a watercourse adjoining the public footpath. There were over 500 persons last year who paid weekly fees for using said bowling green and tennis courts. It is very necessary there should be improved sanitary accommodation for male and female, with a drain put in to be connected with Council's sewer at said Park, as present arrangements are inadequate and a danger to the health of persons using said Park, also the men who use the footpath through the Park and Birchwood to the adjoining Colliery at Warren House.

SANITARY CONSERVANCY, 1920.

The following table shows the Sanitary Conservancy for 1920 :

Ward.	Houses.	Privvies.	Privy Middens.	No. of W.C.'s	Dry Ashpits.	Sanitary Bins.
North	942	.. 522	.. 290	.. 386	.. 47	.. 239
Central	649	.. 77	.. 15	.. 379	.. 112	.. 225
East (4 vans)	734	.. 103	.. 52	.. 416	.. 126	.. 122
West	765	.. 99	.. 52	.. 575	.. 119	.. 257
South (1 Belgian hut)	554	.. 110	.. 49	.. 328	.. 84	.. 114
	3644	.. 911	.. 458	.. 2084	.. 488	.. 957

Conversions—Privy and Privy Middens, 1920, included in above figures :

CONVERSIONS, 1920.

Ward.	Houses.	Privvies.	Middens.	W.C.'s	Bins.	Dry Ashpit.
North	7	.. 7	.. 3	to 7	.. 2	.. 1
East	1	.. 1	.. 1	„ 1	.. 1	.. —
West	1	.. 1	.. 1	„ 1	.. 1	.. —
South	1 Chapel	1	.. 1	„ 1	.. 1	.. —
	9	.. 10	.. 6	„ 10	.. 5	.. 1

NEW PROPERTY, 1920.

Ward.	Houses.	W.C.'s	Bins.
East not had bins	4 vans	4	.. 4
	3 houses	—	.. 3
South	1 Factory	2	.. —
	7 ..	6	.. 7

This shews an increase of 15 W.C.'s, 12 Sanitary Bins and 1 Dry Ashpit, instead of 10 Privies and 6 Middens. Notices have been served for conversion to W.C.'s on 3 owners of 10 houses, instead of 5 privvies. Two owners have not complied.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

There has been removed during 1920 :—

Loads.	Privies	Middens	Nights. Worked.		£	s.	d.
5128	5336	2966	287	Cost for Labour	1050	12	0
5071	—	3478		Dry Ashpits	—		
2225	—			Rubbish from yards and shops	1465	12	3
—	—	—	—				
12424	5336	6444	287	Trenching Land ..	371	15	11
—	—	—	—				
				Holidays	128	16	6
				Increased wages, back money	5	15	0
				Workmen's Compensation ..	8	3	4
				Cleansing Stables	4	15	0
					£3035	10	0

This is an increased cost over 1919 :

	£	s.	d.
For Night Work, increased Wages	299	1	11
Day „ „ „	281	17	1
Trenching Land	36	7	10
Holidays	83	13	5

Compensation	8	3	4
Whitewashing Stables	1	18	0
	£	s.	d.
	711	1	7
<i>Less</i> this year for Army Allowance	12	14	2
Peace Celebration Wages	1	8	6
War Bonus	0	19	0
Baling Paper	1	6	0
Feeding Horses	4	19	10
	21	7	6
Net increase for 1920	689	14	1

The average cost per load Day Work, 4/- .. .128 per load.

„ „ „ Night Work .. 4/2 per load.

There has been taken to :

	Loads.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Farmers	1180	—	22	
Tips, Sewage Works	2496	—	70	
Parkgate Recreation Ground ..	7735	1885	—	
Other Tips	1013	—	1839	
	12424	1885	1931	
			1885	
			46	Net decrease.
			Loads.	
The Decrease Loads from Dry Ashpits			551	
Increase Loads from Privy Middens			419	
Increase Loads from Shop Rubbishing			96	
				515
Net Decrease			46	

Men Employed :—

Night Work.

1 Foreman, 73/7 per week.

3 Throwers-out, 11/8 a shift, one-eighth extra for night work.

3 Carters, 11/2 a shift ; for feeding horses, 1/- for Sunday and one-eighth extra for night work,

Day Work.

3 Carters 11/2 a shift, 10d. a shift for feeding horses ; 1/- for Sunday work.

3 Throwers-out, 11/1 a shift.

1 Rubbish man, 11/1 a shift.

All men in Sanitary Department work 44 hours per week granted by Council, April, 1920.

Night Men.

Throwers-out —Sunday night, 12 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Monday to Friday, 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Carters—Sunday night 12 p.m. to 8 a.m. ; Monday to Friday 11 p.m. to 8 a.m.

Day Men.

Throwers-out— Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., with one hour for dinner.

Saturday 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Carters—Monday to Friday, 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for dinner.

Saturday, 7.30 a.m. to 12 o'clock.

SALVAGE.

In consequence of failure to dispose of paper to advantage, this work was discontinued, although we still have the machine paid for.

	£	s.	d.
Fish Offal removal realized	6	0	6
Diseased meat seized and surrendered ..	1	18	9
	£7	19	3

TIPS.

We are now tipping, as last year, at
 Sewage Works, Roundwood,
 Don Close, Parkgate,
 Recreation Ground, Parkgate,
 Upper Haugh Quarry.

All excreta is taken to farmers, and only ashes deposited at tips.

The Tip at Greasboro' Road is filling up rapidly, as is also the Don Close and Sewage Works Tip, and the Council will be well advised to consider refuse disposal for the future, either by salvage or destructor, as 1000 loads per month cannot be dumped anywhere. If the Privy and Privy Middens were done away with by conversion to W.C.'s it would be worth the attention of the Council to consider the question of disposal of refuse by salvage or destructor. A one day's test between motor and horse haulage was made during the year. But dumping tips are against the motor depositing on made tips successfully.

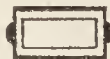
	£	s.	d.
Wages of five men (11/1d. per day each) engaged with Motor Lorry	2	15	5
Hire of Motor Lorry	3	0	0
	£5	15	5
Who moved 14 loads of refuse, which is virtually the work done by :			
3 Men, 3 Horses and Carts at £1 5s. per day	3	15	0
3 Men setting out at 11/1 per day	1	13	3
	£5	8	3

Which is a balance in favour of horses of 7/2 per day.

It was a bad day for trial ; the obstacle was the motor getting to deliver properly on the waste ground of Tip, which would be obviated by proper access to a destructor or proper salvage tip.

JAMES WHITEHEAD,

Sanitary Inspector.



RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of Inspection, 1920.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1884.

1 James Whitehead, 36, Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, Rotherham, appointed Inspector of Canal Boats for the Urban District of Rawmarsh, February 25th, 1914, at a salary of £15 per annum.

2 Six visits were made during 1920, and 23 boats found plying on the canal in this district.

4 were coal boats, no one sleeping on board.

4 were Board of Trade boats.

15 were under inspection.

23

The boats were in fair condition.

3. A and B nil. Rawmarsh not a Registration Authority.

C. 10 presented certificates which identified the owner of boat.

5 did not shew certificates.

15

2 boats locked up.

1 Captain or Wife not on board, only a girl.

1 vessel changing owners.

1 Notice sent to Owner, see Notice No. 24 in Notice Book with answer, and certificate of inspection.

5

The certificates presented showed accommodation for :

45 adults	10 children	Aft. cabin
28 „	3 „	Fore cabin
—	—	
73	13	Total, 86 persons.

Present on board during inspection :	14 males
	8 females
	21 children
	—
	43

Ages of children on board :

	2	5	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16 yrs.	Ttl.
Males ..		1		2	2	3	1	1	2	1 „	13
Females	1	1	1			1	2	1		1 „	8
	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	2 „	21

The children attend school when at home on shore.

D. Three boats not marked as to name of boat or owner.

1. Notice given owner as previously stated, “ The Invincible ” Captain said on December 22nd it was to be done next journey to Hull. They had difficulty in getting painters for lettering.

2. The vessel “ Excel ” had names newly painted, but a mistake had been made by the painter. He had put No. 65 registration number, when it should have been No. 35.

3. New Captain had taken charge of boat, but name had not been changed.

E. No overcrowding.

F. Sexes separated as per regulation.

G. All were fairly clean.

H. Ventilation good.

I. No complaint as to painting ; several of them newly painted.

- J. All boats supplied with casks or cisterns, but it is the renewal of supply of water the boatmen complain of.
- K. All boats free from bilge water.
- L. No illness on board.
- M. With one exception received respectfully. No. 15, "Doris," of Thorne, the Captain was inclined to be awkward, and objected to my going on board. After cautioning him, he demanded my certificate of entry and appointment as Canal Boat Inspector, which I shewed him. He calmed down and walked away.
- 4 & 5. No legal proceedings necessary.
- 6 & 7. No illness on board whatever.
- 8 & 9. Rawmarsh is not a Registration District.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITEHEAD,

Canal Boat Inspector,

Rawmarsh.



